The Lancaster Intelligencer.

"THAT COUNTRY IS THE MOST PROSPEROUS WHERE LABOR COMMANDS THE GREATEST REWARD."—BUCHANAN.

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ADDRESS

OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE—NO. 3.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The manner of organizing the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, you will agree with us, is not necessarily an issue in this contest—it is not a subject connected with the duties of a State Executive. It is scarcely possible that the election of a Governor, whoever may succeed, is to have any practical bearing upon the future policy of those territories—and surely no man will be so unreasonable as to hold the Governor of Pennsylvania accountable in an official sense for what Congress has already done on this subject. It is a subject with which that officer has had, and can have, officially, nothing whatever to do. As a member of the Democratic party, it must be presumed that he takes an interest in public affairs, and has not been an inattentive observer that there has existed a diversity of opinion in relation to certain features of this measure.

Since the origin of our government, with occasional intervals, the question of slavery in some of its phases, has been a subject of violent and at times dangerous controversy in Congress, menacing the peace of the people and the existence of the national confederacy. Its adjustment within the territories has led to the most threatening struggles. These were invariably renewed by every new acquisition of territory. In 1820, the act of Congress fixing the Missouri line was adopted interdicting the extension of slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., as a means of settling the controversy growing out of the acquisition of Louisiana from France in 1803. In 1845 this line was extended over Texas, which had just been annexed to the United States and seemed to answer the purpose of an adjustment. In 1848, however, when it was proposed to extend this parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. from the Rio del Norte to the Pacific, it was defeated in the House of Representatives, after having passed the Senate, by a majority of ten votes. The agitation in the country soon became general, and by 1850 it had assumed an alarming aspect. The good and great men of all parties, forgetting former differences and constrained by a nobler spirit of patriotism, united in a common effort to allay the mighty surging of an excited public sentiment. Foremost in this great work was the eloquent and patriotic Clay, sustained by Cass, Webster, King and others. A series of acts were passed, familiarly known as the Compromise measures, which were acceptable to the people and were ardently maintained.

One of these acts organized the territories of New Mexico and Utah, on the principles of non-intervention—on the plan of allowing the people to decide for themselves whether they would have the institution of slavery or not. The whole country seemed satisfied with the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress, in the regulation of the domestic institutions of the territories, including that of slavery. Without stopping to inquire into the constitutional power of Congress to legislate on the subject or to what extent that power might be exercised, the people regarded it as wise and politic to remove this topic of angry and dangerous controversy out of Congress, and confide it to those who may occupy the territories. We may however remark that the question of authority in the passage of the Ordinance of 1787 under the old Confederation, is a very different one from the passage of the Missouri Compromise or any slavery restriction whatever, under our present Constitution. Under the Confederation the institution of slavery was not recognized—under the Constitution it is in three several particulars:

1st. In fixing the basis of representation and direct taxation.

2d. In tolerating the foreign slave trade until 1808.

3d. In providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor,

If it even be clear that Congress is possessed of ample power to legislate on the subject (and this is stoutly denied by Gen. Cass and other eminent men of the country) it was proper to forego its exercise.—The resort to this mode of adjustment in 1850, seemed most auspicious for the honor, the dignity and peace of the States—for the happiness and prosperity of the people, and above all, for the stability of our National Union.

And is not this policy right and just in itself according to all our theories of government? Indeed we should never allow ourselves to fear the consequences of trusting any question of politics or morals with the people, whether they be residents of a State or territory. This mode of adjustment rests on great principles, which in their application will be co-extensive with all the territory we now have or ever can have, and which are as enduring as the race of man. It is a principle in beautiful harmony with our republican institutions—the principle of self-government—the basis of our entire system. It was for this doctrine that our forefathers perilled their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor in the Declaration of Independence—that they struggled and bled, and left their bones to bleach on the battle fields of the Revolution. It was for this principle of of self-government, that they invoked the interposition of heaven and accepted the proffered aid of the generous stranger. For seven long years did they labor to impress upon Lord North and George III, the virtue and power of this great fundamental truth in the science of government. The attempt of that monarch "to bind the Colonies in all things whatsoever," and to impose taxes without representation, gave this principle growth and vigor, and cost him armies and an empire. Since that day to the present time it has been gaining strength in all civilized countries. American experience has fully solved and settled the problem of man's ability for self-government. Where can be found the instance in which governmental affairs have been submitted to, or intrusted with the people, that the results have not been salutary?—Who will then at this day doubt the fitness of the American people to dispose of any question of governmental policy found within the limits of the Constitution? Who will contend for the absurd idea, that a man loses his capacity for self-government by emigrating from a State to a territory? Who will say that a man residing in Massachusetts should, through his representative in Congress, be permitted to adopt and regulate institutions of local government for his fellow man in Utah, New Mexico, Minnesota, Nebraska or Kansas? Will our Whig or Abolition friends agree that when they shall have emigrated to any of these territories, their Democratic fellow citizens whom they leave behind, shall decide for them what kind of local institutions they shall have?—that their judgment and not that of the emigrants themselves shall control as to the institution of slavery? Or who will contend that the people will be careless of their own true interests?—that their government will be feeble or injudicious? Whoever says these things doubts all the principles of our republican institutions, and disregards the lessons of experience and the teachings of the sages of the revolution.

We have already intimated, that we will not discuss the the abstract and somewhat difficult questions of Congressional power, which have grown out of the slavery controversy in the Halls of the National Legislature. We care not to decide, where so many eminent men have differed, whether Congress has the power to establish or abolish the institution in the territories.—Be that as it may, we assert that it was wise in 1850, as in 1854, to refer the whole question to the sovereign will of the people, to be settled by the action of the local governments, as all other questions of domestic policy are settled. The rights of property, the relations between husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward, are so confided, and we can conceive none more sacred and important in the social state; and we see no good reason why the question of domestic slavery, the relation of master and servant, should alone be withheld from the action of the people.

It must not be forgotten, that we have not the creation of circumstances for ourselves, but that we must deal with existing facts. The same difficulty occurred in the early history of the country. We had the institution of slavery entailed upon us, and the only matter of enquiry has long been how it was to be managed to the greatest advantage of both the white and black races. The latter number several millions, and we are forced to the dilemma of retaining a large portion of them in bondage, or make them our companions and equals, and permit them to share the honors of the State and intermarry with our daughters and friends. In the forcible language of Mr. Jefferson, "we have the wolf by the ears, and we can neither hold him nor safely let him go."

And yet much has been done in a legal and constitutional way for the amelioration of this unfortunate race of people. The men of the revolution had to deal with the institution of slavery as they found it, and they so acted in the formation of the government. When these States were colonies of Great Britain every one was a slaveholding province. At the time the Constitution was framed, twelve out of the thirteen were slave-holding States. Six of the original thirteen have now become free not by abolition excitement in Congress, but by the action of the several States in their sovereign capacity at home.

This leaving the question to the people was first adopted by Congress in 1850, and was intended to be general in its application to all territories thereafter to be organised—that it was to be a finality as to the principle to be invoked, but not a finality as to its application—for that would imply that no more territories were to be organised. This position is sustained by the fact, that in forming the boundaries of Utah and New Mexico, no respect seems to have been paid to the act of 1820, fixing, what is termed the Missouri line, nor the act of 1845 extending that line to the Rio Del Norte. The larger portion of territory included in these acts of organization was taken from the Mexican acquisition, but they include also a portion of the Texas territory north of 36 deg. 30 min., and a part of the Louisiana purchase, which was covered by that line. This territory was taken from under the act of 1820, interdicting slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., and subjected to the action of the principles of the Compromise of 1850, that the territory thus embraced should be admitted into Union as States with or without slavery as the people thereof might determine. These facts are claimed as a precedent for the act organizing Nebraska and Kansas. It is for these reasons, and in this sense also, claimed that the principles of non-intervention as adopted in 1850 should be regarded as a finality.

As Pennsylvanians we are not the advocates of the extension of slavery, and we deny that the principles of the Nebraska and Kansas bill produce that effect. It merely leaves it to the people to determine this question for themselves. But the soil, climate and productions of that region are not adapted to slavery and will not enter those territories. Those who are sensitive on this point should not close their eyes to the evidence that surrounds them. The indications are all opposed to its extension to that country. Such is the belief of the ablest men in the nation, those who advocated and voted for the Nebraska and Kansas bill, as well as those who voted against it.

Mr. Douglas said:

"I do not believe there is a man in Con- who thinks it would be permanently a slave holding country; I have no idea that it could."

Mr. Badger said:

"I have no more idea of seeing a slave population in either of them (Nebraska or Kansas) than I have of seeing it in Massachusetts."

Mr. Edward Everett said:

"I am quite sure everybody admits that this is not to be a slave holding region."

Mr. Hunter said:

"Does any man believe that you will have a slave holding State in Kansas or Nebraska? I confess that for a moment, I permitted such an illusion to rest upon my mind."

Mr. Bell said, that as respects the South "it was a contest for a mere abstraction."

Mr. Benton said in his first speech, tories, if thrown open to territorial action will be a question of numbers—a question of the majority for or against slavery; and what chance would the slaveholders have in such a contest? No chance at all. The slave emigrants will be out numbered and compelled to play at a most unequal game, not only in point of numbers, but also in point of States."

In his second speech, Mr. Benton again said: "I believe in the futility of this bill—its absolute futility in the slaveholding States, and that not a single slave will ever be held in Kansas or Nebraska under it, even admitting it to be passed."

Gen. Houston said:

"There was no more probability of slavery being introduced into these territories than into Illinois."

Even Mr. Seward, who is astute on this subject, thus expressed himself:

"I feel quite sure that slavery at most can get nothing more than Kansas; while Nebraska the wider region will escape, for the reason that its soil and climate are uncongenial with the staples of slave culture—rice, sugar, cotton and tobacco. Moreover, since the public attention has been so effectually directed towards the subject, I cherish a hope that slavery will not be able to gain a foothold even in Kansas."

But to render assurance doubly sure, we have even a stronger opinion from Judge Pollock himself, the Whig candidate for Governor, who says in a letter dated June 19th, 1854: "Slavery can have no legal existence in those territories, either by act of Congress, or under the false pretence of popular sovereignty."

It may in fact be safely said that of all the acquisitions of territory from Mexico, there will not be slave state added to the Union, and that the territory embraced in the Louisiana purchase not already admitted, will come in as free States.

It should also be borne in mind, that any territory that the United States may hereafter acquire must be South of 36 deg. 30 min., and that this principle of popular sovereignty may drive the institution farther south than any positive act of Congress could do. Nor should it be forgotten that the interdiction of slavery north of 36d. 30m is a virtual dedication of the territory south of that line for slave purposes. This has been the moral influence of such legislation, and it would no doubt continue to have that effect. It would in all probability have been a happy event for the country, had this doctrine of popular sovereignty in the territories been adopted in 1820. We should most likely have had a larger prorortion of free states than we how have.

The Missouri line was uever a favorite measure with the old Democratic statesmen. It suited a tempory purpose, and quieted agitation for a time, but it was manifestly wrong in principle, and legislation of a dangerous character, calculated to divide the country into geographical sections, and create dissensions and divissions among the States and the people.

Thomas Jefferson once said:

"This Missouri question, by a geographical line of divrsion, is the most portentous one that I have ever contemplated."

In 1820 he wrote to John Holmes:

"A geographical line coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated."

James Madison said:

"I must own that I have always leaned to the belief that the restriction was not within the true scope of the Constitution."

James Monroe said:

"The proposed restriction as to the territories which are to be admitted into the Union, if not in direct violation of the Constitution, is repugnant to its principles."

We might swell the list of authorities on this same point, from eminent American statesmen, living and dead.

It is difficult to force from the mind the belief that this whole subject of slavery in the territories is greatly magnified. The right of a sovereign State to control this subject is not disputed even by abolitionists. The right to establish or abolish the institution is admitted. The only effect that legislation of Congress can possibly have must be confined to the territorial probation of a State, during which time it can exercise but a limited influence upon the social or political affairs of the country. When once admitted into the Union with slavery, a State can abolish it—or admitted without it, she can establish it. Should the people north of 36d 30m in Nebraska become numerous enough to be admitted as a free State, they could afterwards establish the institution, even if the Missouri line or the act of 1820 had not been disturbed. Suppose, for example, that any of the States covered by the ordinance of 1787, were at this time to establish slavery, where would be the remedy? There would be none. If the people of a territory should desire to have the institution, but pereiving that Congress might object to their admission into the Union, they could forbear to establish it until after their admission, and then do as they might deem best. Hence the wisdom of allowing that power to control in the beginning, that will most certainly coutrol in the end, or at a subseqnent period.

It is not to be denied that there is a most violent and unwarrantable spirit evoked by this slavery conflict, that should be discountenanced by the good men of all parties. It is one of the enigmas of human nature, that it can become so unreasonble in some of its manifestations. Our Anti-Nebraska friends should take care lest the mania of a wild and ungovernable fanaticism should possess them as it has already possessed many others. The inflammatory, and treasonable proceedings of an abolition convention in the City of New York, not long since, calls for the earnest condemnation of every lover of our national Uaion.

Wendell Phillips said:

"The Union sentiment is the great vortex which swallows up the great minds, and they have power enough for the time being to influance the people. The only remedy for the slave is the destruction of the government. I challenge any man to tell me what the Union has done for us."

Wm. Loyd Garrison proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the one grand vital issue to be made with the slave power, is the dissolution of the existing American Union."

Henry C. Wright spoke to the resolution and said:

"I like that resolution very much. This country denies not, or if it believes in God, I do not. The Christian's God is the most accursed of demons. No man's rights can be ascertained by reference to a Bible, a law, or a Constitution. I dont care that (snapping his fingers) for any such book or Constitution, when the question of liberty or slave ry is to be considered. The only thing of importance is that the mass of the people venerate the Constitution. We should endeavor to do away with this. I thank God that I am a traitor to that Constitution. I thank God also that I am an infidel to the popular religion of this country and of all Christendom."

The Hon. Edmund Quincy said that "The Constitution displayed the ingenuity of the very devil, and that the Union ought to be dissolved."

This was during the pendency of the Nebraska and Kanzas bill before Congress. At the same time the leading Abolition journals were loud in their denunciations of the bill itself, and treasonable in their oppositionto the action of the government. Horace Greeley, through the New York *Tribune*, said in reference to the contemplated passage of the bill:

"Better that confusion should ensue—better that discord should reign in the National Councils—better that Congress should break up in wild discord, nay, better that the capitol itself should blaze by the torch of the incendiary, or fall and bury all its inmates beneath its crumbling ruins, than that this perfidy and wrong be finally accomplished.

There were many treasonable exhibitions also, by the same class of men, during the recent Anniversary of American Independence. At some places the bells were tolled, as if mourning for some great National calamity. At Farmingham, Massachusetts, treasonable speeches were delivered, after which Garrison above named, burned the Constitution of the U. States and the Fugitive Slave Law, amid the applause of men of as little patriotism as Benedict Arnold or himself.

Such are the incendiary and inflammatory sentiments with which despicable fanaticts are endeavoring to indoctrinate the minds of the Northern people. Such sentiments are the fit precursors of the recent riots and murder in Boston, trampling the Constitution and Laws under the foot of violence.

Let us therefore, fellow citizens, discard the doctrine of the Abolitionists and anti-slavery agitators, and look upon the opinions which they have promulgated and are promulgating, as the false lights thrown out by the ancient Federalists, during the Missouri controversy, to mystify the people and regain lost power.

We have great confidence in the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and in the justice and wishes of the people. They have saved the country in many important crises in our affairs. It was the people that settled the government, upon the republican platform after the Federalists of 1798 were driven from power. It was the people who sustained Jackson against the mammoth bank. It was the mass of the people who have always upheld the country in time of war. It is to the people that we must look for protection against the miserable treason and despicable wiles of the enemies of the republic. The people of Pennsylvania will be true to their constitutional obligations, and their triumph in 1851 and 1852, are evidences, that they are not only willing to be so, but also that they are in power to be so. The day of wild fanaticism and stolid bigotry on the question of slavery has passed by in this State, and her Democracy and her people generally have planted themselves upon the principles of the Compromise of 1850, and there they will continue to stand, whether victory or defeat awaits them. They are willing to see the citizens of the territories determine in their primary assem blages, the question of domestic slavery for themselves, without the control or dictation of the Central Government, which may by a usurpation of power pretend to define the lines of freedom and slavery by degrees of latitude and longitude, or by geographical boundaries. The Democracy of Pennsylvania gaurding the destrines of the great central Commonwealth of this Union, will adhere faithfully to the principles of the Constitution, the sovereignty of the States and of the people, and stability and repose of the nation. The people of Pennsylvania are unselfish and unambitious, but they are just—they are modest and unpretending, and slow at arriving at conclusions, but they are powerful for good. The people of Pennsylvania are patriotic by instinct, and will crush to atoms all feeble barriers to a healthy flow of public sentiment.—Pennsylvania has always been a patriotic, union-loving State. She has always stood by the flag of our common country. She is the Keystone of the Federal Arch, and standing midway between the North and the South, she constitutes the great breakwater, against which the waves of northern fanaticism and southern folly, have long surged and will continue to surge in vain.

J. ELLIS BONHAM,
Chairman.

GEORGE C. WELKER, *Secretary.*

A TRUE SAYING.—The strength and safety of a people lie in their knowledge of their rights, and their union in defence of them!

"If all the world were blind what a melancholy sight it would be," said an Irishman.

PREMIUM LIST OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

For articles to be exhibited at the first Lancaster County Agricultural Fair, to be held at Columbia, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 13th, 14th and 15th days of September, 1854.

CLASS NO. I,—HORSES AND MULES.

For best Stallion for heavy draught, $12
2d best do do 8
Best Brood Mare for heavy draught, 12
2d best do do 8
Best Stallion for quick drg't and saddle, 12
2d best do do do 8
Best Brood Mare for quick drg't and saddle, 12
2d best do do do 8
Best Horse Colt between 2 and 4 years old, 6
2d best do do do 3
Best Filly or Mare Colt between 2 and 4, 6
2d best do do do 3
Best Horse Colt between 1 and 2 years, 4
Best Filly or Mare Colt, do 4

NO. 2.—Matched Horses, Gelding Mares, Jacks and Mules.

For best Carriage Horses, $8
2d best do 6
Best Gelding, 5
2d best, 3
Best single Mare, 5
2d best do 3
Best Jack, 5
2d best, 3
Best pair of Mules, 8
2d best do 4
Best team of Mules, not less than 4, 8
2d best do do do 4

CLASS NO. II —CATTLE.

NO. 3.—Short Horns.

BULLS.

For best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, $8
2d best do do do 5
Best Bull between 1 and 2 years, 4
2d best do do 3

COWS.

Best Cow 3 years old and upwards, $8
2d best do do do 4
Best Heifer between 2 and 3 years old, 5
2d best do do do 3

NO. 4.—Devons.

BULLS.

For best Bull 3 years old and upwards, $8
2d best do do do 4
Best Bull between 1 and 2 years, 4
2d best do do do 3

COWS.

Best Cow 3 years old and upwards, $8
2d best do do 4
Best Heifer between 2 and 3 years, 5
2d best do 3

NO. 5.—Natives or Grades.

BULLS.

For best Bull 3 years old and upwards, $6
2d best do do do 4
Best Bull between 1 and 2 years, 3
2d best do do 2

COWS.

For best Cow 3 years old and upwards, $6
2d best do do do 4
Best Heifer between 2 and 3 years, 5
2d best do do 3

NO. 6.—Working Oxen.

For the best yoke of Oxen, $5
2d. best do do 3

A cart will be provided to test the qualities of the oxen.

NO. 7.—Fat Cattle and Stock Cattle.

For best pair of Fat Steers or Oxen, $5
2d best, do do 3
Best Stock Steer, 4
2d best, do 3

Applicants for premiums for fat cattle must furnish statements of manner of feeding.

NO. 8.—Milch Cows.

For best Milch Cow, $8
2d best do 5

☞ The Cows to be kept on grass only, during the trial, and for 10 days previous to the trial. The time of trial from the 1st to the 10th of September.

Statement to be furnished, containing:—

First, The age and breed of cow, and time of calving.

Second, The quantity of milk in weight, and also of butter made from each cow during the period of trial.

Third, A statement to be made to the Judges, of the facts, verified by the affidavit of competitor and one other person conversant there with.

CLASS NO. III.

NO. 9.—Sheep, Swine and Poultry.—Sheep, native or mixed Blood.

For the best Buck, $5
2d best, do 3
Best pair of Ewes not less than 3 5
2d best, do do 3
Best pair of Lambs not less than 4, 4
2d best, do do 2

IMPORTED SHEEP.

For best imported Buck, $5
2d best do 3
Best imported Ewe, 5
2d best do 3

WOOL.

For best 3 fleeces of Saxony or Merino Wool, $2
2d best do do do 1
Best 3 fleeces Cotswold or South Down Wool, 2
2d best do do 1
Best 3 fleeces of wool from native or cross breed sheep, 2
2d best do do 1

NO. 10.—Swine.

For best Boar over 2 years old, $5
2d best do do 3
Best Boar one year old. 5
2d best do 3
Best Boar 6 months and under 1 year, 5
2d best do do 3
Best breeding sow over 2 years old, 5
2d best do do 3
Best breeding sow 1 year old, 5
2d best do do 3
Best lot of pigs (not less than 5) under 6 months, 4
2d best do do 2
Best fattened hog. 5
2d best do 3

NO. 11.—Poultry,

Best lot of Shanghai Fowls, not less than 3 one Cock and two Hens, $2
Best lot of Dorking Fowls do do 2
Best lot of Poland Fowls do do 2
Best lot Spanish Fowls, do do 2
Best lot of Jersey Blues, do do 2
Best lot of Bucks County Fowls, do do 2
Best lot of Malay or Chitagong Fowls, do 2
Best lot of Bantams, do 2
Best lot of Game Fowls, do 2
Best lot of Native or Dunghill Fowls, not less than 5, 2
Best lot of Poultry owned by Exhibitor, 4
Largest Collection of Fowls, 4
Best pair of Capons, 1
Best pair of Turkeys, 1
" " Wild Geese, 1
" " Muscovy Ducks, 1
" " Common Ducks, 1
Best pair of Pea Fowls, 2
Best Caponed Turkey, 2

CLASS NO. IV.

NO. 12.—Plowing Match.

The plowing Match will take place on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. Persons competing in the plowing match, will have their Teams hitched and in readiness at the appointed hour.

1st premium to be awarded for the best plow, $5
2d best, do 4
Best Sub-soil plow, 5
2d best do 4
First premium to be awarded to the best plowman, 5
2d best plowman, 3
First premium to be awarded to the best plow boy under 18 years, 5
2d best plow boy under 18 years, 3

☞ The name of the plowman must be given as well as the kind of plow to be used, at the time of entry.

CLASS NO. V.

NO. 13.—Farm Implements, No. 1.

Best Farm Wagon, $5
2d best do 3
Best Hay rigging, 3
2d best do 2
Best Harrow, 1
2d best do Farm Journal
Best Corn Cultivator, Diploma and 3
2d best do Diploma and Farm Journal
Best Grain Drill, 5
2d best do 3
Best seed planter, for horse or hand power for hills or Drills, Diploma and 4
2d best do do do 2
Best Cultivator for general purposes Diploma and 4
2d best do do 2
Best broadcast sown, Diploma and 4
2d best do 2
Best Roller, for general use, 2
2d best do 1
Best Clod crusher and Roller combined, 2
2d best do do 1
Best Fanning Mill, Diploma and 4
2d best do do 2
Best Hay and Straw cutter, Diploma and 2
2d best do do 1
Best Vegetable cutter, 2
2d best do 1
Best Clover huller, 4
2d best do 2
Best Horse Rake, 2
2d best do Farm Journal
Best Corn sheller, horse power, 4
2d best do do Diploma and 2
Best Corn sheller, hand power, do and 2
2d best do do do 1

NO. 14.—Farm Implements No. 2.

For best Wagon Harness for Farm, $2
2d best do do 1
Best Cart Gears, 2
2d best do Farm Journal
For best Churn, Farm Journal, or 1
2d best do Farm Journal
Best Grain Cradle, Diploma
2d best do Farm Journal
Best Scythe and Snathe, Diploma and 1
2d best do Farm Journal and 1

NO. 15.—Farm Implements and Machinery.

Best Mowing or Reaping Machine, Diploma and $8
2d best do Farm Journal and 4
Best Sweep Horse Power, 8
2d best do 4
Best Threshing Machine, Diploma and 3
2d best do do 2
Best Pump for Wells, 4
2d best do 2
Best arrangement for raising water, other than pumps, 4
2d best do do do 2
Best Hay and Cattle Weighing Scales, Diploma and 4
Best Weighing Machine for general Farm purposes, 3
Best lot of large Scales, 2
Best portable Cider Press, Diploma and 3
2d best do do do Farm Journal and 1
Best Shingle and Stave Cutter, 3
2d best do do 1
Best invention for spreading Lime, 2
Best collection of Farmers' Tools, arranged in a depout, 3
Best invention for securing the run of water in drains, 2
2d best, 1
Best and most numerous collection of Ag'l Implements, Diploma and 5
2d best do do 3

In addition to the foregoing premiums on Agricultural Implements, DIPLOMAS and PREMIUMS will be awarded by the Judges on Discretionary PREMIUMS for such new and *meritorious* implements and inventions as may be exhibited. Persons presenting Agricultural Implements or articles of mechanical ingenuity, are requested to furnish the Secretary with a particular description of the article, and the price and place where it can be obtained.

CLASS NO. VI.

NO. 16.—Dairy, Sugar and Honey.

Best firkin or tub of Salted Butter, not less than 3 months old, $5
2d best do 3

Premiums awarded to Girls under 21 years of age.

For best lot of 10 lbs. of butter made any time, a Diploma and $1
2d best lot of 10 lbs. of butter made any time, Diploma
Best lot of 5 lbs. of butter made any time 1
2d best do do Diploma

CHEESE.

One Year and Older.

Best 100 lbs. Cheese, $4
2d best do 2

SUGAR AND HONEY.

Best 20 lbs. Maple Sugar, $2
2d best do 1
Best 10 lbs. of Honey, 2
2d best do 1

CLASS NO. VII.

NO. 17.—Flour, Corn Meal, Grain, Seeds and Vegetables.

Best Barrel of Flour, $5
2d best do 3
3d do do 2
Best Barrel of Corn meal prepared from kiln-dried corn, 3
2d best do do 2
Best sample Corn Farina, 1
Best Wheat Farina, 1
Best Smut Machine, 5
2d best do 3

NO. 18.—Grain, Seed and Vegetables.

Best Bushel white wheat, $2
" " Red wheat or Mediterranean, 2
" " Rye, 2
" " Yellow gourd seed corn, 2
" " Irish potatoes, Farm Journal and 1
" " Sweet potatoes, do 1
" " Field turnips, do 1
" " Ruta Baga, do 1
" " Sugar Beets, do 1
" " Carrots, do 1
" " Parsnips, do 1
" " Timothy seed, do 1
12 best Onions, 1
2d do do 1
6 best heads of Cabbage 1
6 best heads of Brouoli, 1
12 best Tomatoes, 1
2 best purple Egg plants 1
12 best ears yellow seed corn, 1
do do white seed corn, 1
For the choicest and largest assortment of Table Vegetables, Diploma and 4
2d best do do do 2

CLASS NO. VIII.

NO 19.—Domestic Manufactures.

Best lot of Silk Cocoons, $1
2d best do Farm Journal and 3
Best pair of Woolen Blankets, 1
Best 10 yds. Woolen Cloth, Domestic Manufacture, Diploma and 3
2d best, 2
Best 15 yds. Woolen Carpets, Diploma and 3
2d best do 2
Best Rag Carpets, 15 yards, 3
2d best do do 2
Best Double Coverlets, 3
2d best do 2
Best pair Woolen Knit Stockings, 1
Best pair Linen Knit do 2
2d best do do 1
Best pound of Linen sewing thread, 2
2d best do do 1

NO. 20.—Household Manufactures.

Best Ornamental Needlework, $2
2nd best do 1
Best artificial flowers, 2
2d best do 1
Best variety Worsted work, 2
2d best do do 1
Best Fancy Needlework, 2
2d best do 1
Best Quilt, 2
2d best, 1
Best Counterpane, 2
2d best do 1

Articles of Domestic Manufacture to be made in the family; and in all cases, the exhibitor must furnish evidence that they are so manufactured. And no article manufactured in Factories, or out of the family, will be received in either of the classes of Domestic Manufacture.

NO. 21.—Manufactures other than Domestic.

Best piece of black Broadcloth, American manufacture, 20 yards, Diploma
Best piece blue Broadcloth, American manufacture, 20 yards, Diploma
Best piece of woolen Carpet, manufactured in Factories, 20 yards, Diploma
Best piece of Satinett, 20 yards, Diploma
" " of Bleached cotton shirting 30 yards, Diploma
" " unbleached do 30 yds. Diploma
" " bleached cotton sheeting 30 yards, Diploma
" " unbleached do 30 yds. Diploma
" pair woolen Blankets, Diploma
" variety of Flannel, Diploma
Best lot of men, women and children's Boots and Shoes, Diploma and $3
2d best do 2
Best lot of men and women's Saddles and Bridles, Diploma and 5
2d best, 3
Best Traveling Trunk, Diploma and 3
2d best do 2
Best Carriage, Buggy, and Hunting Wagon, 3
Best specimen of Cabinet ware, Diploma and 3
2d best do 2
Best improved Bedstead, 3
2d best do 2
Best improved School Desks and Chairs, 4
2d best do do 2
Best lot of Sole, Harness and Upper Leather, 3
2d best do do 2
Best lot of Calf Skins, dressed, 3
2d best do do 1

CLASS NO. IX.

NO. 22.—Agricultural Productions of Field Crops.

WINTER PREMIUMS.

For best 5 acres of Corn, $10
Best acre of Corn, 8
" 5 acres of Wheat, 10
" acre of Wheat, 8
" 5 acres of Rye, 8
" acre of Rye, 3
" 5 acres of Barley, 8
" acre of Barley, 8
" 5 acres of Oats, 8
" acre of Oats, 3
" acre of Timothy Seed, 2
" acre of Clover Seed, 2
" acre of Irish Potatoes, 5
" ½ acre do 3
" acre of Carrots, 5
" ¼ acre do 2
" ¼ acre Ruta Baga, 4
" ¼ acre Sugar Beets. 4
" ¼ acre Mangel Wurtzel, 4
" ¼ acre Turnips, 4
" ¼ acre Tobacco, 3

Competitors for premiums for the above agricultural productions, must produce a full statement of the mode of cultivation, and accompany the same with a certificate of two respectable men as to the product and measurement of the ground, and also exhibit a sample of each crop at the annual meeting of the Society in Lancaster on the second Tuesday in January next, when the premiums will be awarded.

CLASS NO. X.

NO. 23.—Fruit and Flowers.

FRUIT.

Best and greatest number of choice varieties of Apples, 3 of each kind, marked and labeled with the names, $4
2d best do do 2
Best dozen of Fall Apples, 2
2d best do 1
Best and greatest number of choice varieties of peaches, 3 of each variety, with the name, 4
2d best do do do 2
Best 5 varieties of Pears, named and labeled, 3
2d best do do 1
Best dozen of Quinces, 2
2d best do 1
Best collection of Plums, 6 of each variety, 2
2d best do do 1
Best collection of Grapes, grown in the open air, 2
2d best do do 1
Best home made Wine, 1
2d best do 1
Best Bottled Cider, with mode of curing, so as to keep sweet for one year, 2

☞ The fruit exhibited not to be removed until the close of the Exhibition.

NO. 24.—Flowers.

Greatest variety of Dahlias, $2
Greatest variety of Roses, 2
Greatest variety of Verbenas, 2
Best collection of Greenhouse plants owned by one person, 2

CLASS NO. XI.

NO. 25.—Stoves, Silverware, Glass and Glassware.

Best Cooking stove for coal, $3
2d best do do 2
Best Cooking stove for wood fire, 3
2d best do do 2
Best Cooking range for families, 3
2d best do do 2
Best ornamental Parlor stove, 3
Best Hall stove, 2
Best sample hollow ware, 2
Best sample Iron Railing, 2
Best sample sculptured marble, 2

NO. 26 —Glass.

Best sample of Window glass, $2
2d best do 1
Best sample of Glassware, 2
2d best do 1

CLASS NO. XII.

NO. 27.—Bacon, Hams, Inventions and Discretionary.

BACON, HAMS.

For best 2 Hams, cured by exhibitor, $3
2d do do do 2
3d do do do 1

All competitors for these premiums, are required to have their Hams cooked and brought to the exhibition with the skins on, and also to give a statement of the manner of curing.

NO 28.—Inventions and Discretionary.

For best improvement for roofing houses, whether with Wood, Iron or other material, $3
Best lot of Pressed Brick, 3
Best lot of water or sand moulded Brick, 2

For improvements in machinery useful to the Farmer, and having valuable properties, and not included under any head of any regular premiums, discretionary premiums will be awarded: but no premium will be awarded upon articles which properly belong to any of the previous classes, except upon a recommendation from the Judges.

Under this general head, premiums will be awarded upon articles of ingenuity, usefulness and merit, which may be exhibited, which are not provided for in the foregoing list of premiums.

Exhibitors must become members of the Society, and have their articles and animals entered on the Secretary's Books, on or before Tuesday evening, 12th of September: and all articles and animals, except Horses, must be brought within the enclosure, as early as Tuesday noon, in order that they may be suitably arranged for examination by the Judges on Wednesday morning.

Horses will be received on Wednesday morning, but must be entered previously.

The managers do not intend to assure any exhibitor, who neglects these requirements, that his article can be passed upon by the Judges while every effort will be made to secure the examination and proper notice of every article on exhibition. Justice to those who comply with the rules of the Society, requires that they shall, in all cases, first receive attention.

☞ Persons are desired to forward to the Secretary at Lancaster, previous to the 6th of September, their entries of what they intend to exhibit.

Articles or animals removed from the ground before the close of the Exhibition, (except by permission of the President,) cannot receive a premium, though awarded. Animals and articles entered for exhibition will have cards attached, with the No. as entered at the business office; and it is desired that Exhibitors should in all cases, obtain their cards of No. and class, previous to placing their stock or articles on the grounds.

All persons who intend to exhibit Horses, Cattle, Sheep or Swine, or who intend to offer Stock for *sale*, should notify the Secretary of such intention, on or before the 9th of September, and leave with him a list and full description of such stock, in order that proper arrangements may be made for their accommodation.

Applicants for premiums are particularly requested to pay attention to the directions attached to the list of premiums for fat cattle, fat sheep, milch cows, &c., and the statements required from exhibitors of those articles, must be lodged with the Secretary before the 6th of September.

When anything is exhibited to the Judges, which they shall deem meritorious, but beyond their power to award a premium to, they will furnish a note of the same to the Committee on discretionary premiums, for their consideration and action.

No animal or article can take more than one premium. All productions placed in competition for premiums, *must* be the growth of the competitor.

When there is but one exhibitor, although he may show several animals in a class, or sub division of a class, only one premium will be awarded; that to be the first, or otherwise, as the merit of the animal or article may be adjudged. And a premium will not be awarded, when the animal or article is not worthy, though there be no competition.

Hay and Straw will be furnished gratis, for all animals entered for premiums; and grain will be provided at lowest cost price, for those who desire to purchase.

PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.

The premiums awarded will be paid by the Treasurer, at his office on the grounds, till the close of the day, and on Saturday following at the same place.

All cash premiums will then be paid and delivered, if called for.

Persons to whom premiums may be awarded, are informed that unless they call for their premiums at the Fair, application must be made by letter, or otherwise, to Christian H. Lefever, at Lancaster, with whom the Book of Awards will be left.

The Secretary will forward the Diplomas awarded, in such manner as may be directed by the persons entitled to receive them.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

The Managers will take every precaution in their power for the safe preservation of stock and articles on exhibition *after their arrival and arrangement upon the grounds*: but will not beresponsible for any loss or damage that may occur. They will expect exhibitors to give personal attention to their articles, and at the close of the Fair to attend to their removal; and when the Fair is announced as closed, *on Friday, after the Address*, exhibitors, or their agents, will be required to take charge of their articles, as the Society can take no further care of them.

Mr. Amos S. Green will give attention to all articles for Exhibition, directed to his care, at Columbia, previous to the 11th of September: and on that day and until the close of the Fair a person will be in attendance at the railroad at Columbia to take charge of articles intended for Exhibition and have them conveyed to and from the Fair Ground, free of expense to the Exhibitor.

By Order of the Board of Managers.